

Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adamson's Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, April 23, 1861.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments:

Wm. Millward, U. S. marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

George A. Coffey, U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania.

F. Ball, U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Ohio.

Luther L. Pease, Indian agent for the Black-foot and other neighboring tribes.

Henry D. Todd, lieutenant in the navy.

I. M. Weston, postmaster at Westfield, Mass.

D. H. Jay, postmaster at Scranton, Penn.

We are surprised that the editors of the *National Intelligencer* should quote, as evidence of the opinions of Gov. Chase upon existing affairs, a version given by one of the mob orators at the Baltimore meeting of Friday, of a conversation alleged to have been held with Gov. Chase during the session of the Peace Conference two months ago.

Gov. Chase is now acting as a public man, in a position of high responsibility, and it is by his acts, and not by garbled versions of his language in private conversations, that his opinions are to be judged. Not only is there no reason to doubt that he concurs in the policy of the President's inaugural, but until now, in all the reports of imaginary dissensions in the Cabinet, the part assigned to him has been with those who advised the most rigorous measures of repression in the present emergency.

Yesterday morning, the Pennsylvania troops at Cockeysville numbered 3,400. They were waiting the orders of Gen. Patterson. Cockeysville is eighteen miles from Baltimore, on the railroad to Harrisburg.

The telegraph line to Baltimore was cut yesterday evening for the second time.

Justice F. S. Myer was engaged all day yesterday, administering the oath of allegiance to the Department clerks. The objection made by some, that it imposed an obligation to perform military duty, was removed by the opinion of eminent counsel, that the oath imposed no obligation of that character.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday morning thinks that no reinforcements have yet been thrown into Fort McHenry.

The *Wellsburg* (Va.) *Herald* of the 19th comes with the Union flag still flying.

Gov. Floyd has turned up again. He offers a brigade from southwestern Virginia, to assist in completing the work of destroying the Government, which he commenced as Secretary of War.

On the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad, the short bridge two miles out of Baltimore was destroyed on Saturday. The pile bridge over Gunpowder creek is not injured, beyond the destruction of the draw. The ferry-boat at Havre-de-Grace was not sunk, as reported. With a sufficient force, there can be no difficulty in repairing all these damages, and in marching to and through Baltimore, if it becomes necessary.

The Adjutant General of Virginia reported, a few days ago, that the State only had arms enough to supply five thousand men. This aggravates their disappointment, in not being able to seize arms at Harper's Ferry.

It is believed that the Rhode Island regiment has been thrown into Fort McHenry.

Yesterday was a day of resignations among the clerks in the Executive Departments. About two hundred Southern clerks resigned—sixty in the Interior, forty in the Treasury, twelve in the Post Office, six in the Navy, a large number in the Coast Survey, &c., &c. Some objected to the oath. Others declared that they must go with their respective States. The real truth as to most of them probably is, that they expected to be removed, and wished to go off under circumstances to command favor in other quarters. They were controlled somewhat, also, by the excitement growing out of recent events in Maryland. But whatever the immediate causes, it is well that they have resigned, as we want nobody in national office here, or elsewhere, whose fidelity is at all doubtful.

There is no truth whatever in the rumor, circulated so extensively throughout the city last evening, that Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, and Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, had an interview with President Lincoln during the afternoon, in reference to the present state of affairs.

We understand that Miss Dix, of New York, the well-known philanthropist, has offered her own services, and the services of a large number of experienced nurses, to President Lincoln, in case they may be needed.

CHIEF CLERK SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—John C. Sharrett, of Md., has been appointed chief clerk of the Sixth Auditor's office.

HARPER'S FERRY.—The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday says:

"The act was done by the order of the Government here, but was not carried into effect until it was known that a body of Virginia troops sent to capture the arsenal were within a distance of three miles."

The execution of the order was undoubtedly delayed too long, and this, although a poor excuse, is the best one there probably is, for the failure to execute it perfectly. Only half the buildings were burnt. The others fell into the hands of the public enemy. It was not a sudden surprise, as the necessity of an evacuation had been foreseen for several days.

PROMPTNESS.—The President's proclamation for troops, prepared on Sunday evening, April 14, was made public in Massachusetts on Monday morning. On Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, the sixth regiment left Boston by rail, and after fighting its way through Baltimore, is now here. On the same evening, the third regiment embarked on board the steamer S. R. Spaulding, and the fourth regiment on board the steamer State of Maine. On Thursday evening, the eighth regiment was quartered in Faneuil Hall, with full ranks, and ready for orders. Standing troops, kept constantly in quarters, could hardly respond with more promptness to a proclamation than these citizen soldiers of Massachusetts have done.

PIRACY.—The Southern secession papers are calling lustily for privateers, and more than one of them, with a special reference to the seizure of the gold-freighted steamers from Aspinwall. Plunder is what these men want, and nothing is more certain than that the Gulf of Mexico will be abandoned to piracy, if the national authority is not firmly maintained there. The same men who have been filibusters on land, will be pirates on the sea, if they get the means and opportunity.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT.—A committee of twenty Baltimoreans, friends of the Union, had an interview with the President yesterday, their object being to persuade him not to march troops through Baltimore, under the apprehension, on their part, that the attempt to do so would result in a destructive conflict. It is understood that while the President expressed his anxious desire to escape all collisions which were avoidable, the defense of this capital was his paramount duty, to be performed at all hazards. The committee came away from the President's House, with very serious impressions as to the responsibility and risks assumed by Baltimore in its present attitude of defying the Government of the country.

THE ENEMY COWED.

The reinforcements arriving by the way of Annapolis, and by the Potomac, and the masses gathering to force other passages to this city, have cowed the enemy, and already rumors of peace are being started from that quarter. Among others, that Governors Letcher and Hicks offer to guaranty the safety of the capital until the difficulties are settled, if the President will countermand his orders for national troops. These rumors betray what the conspirators desire. Defeated in their hopes of seizing this capital, and foreseeing the terrible doom which they cannot long escape, they are trying to open negotiations. This is the beginning of the end.

NORFOLK.—The Baltimore *American* gives fuller accounts than the *Sun*, of the reports of the Louisiana, which left Norfolk at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. The buildings were being blown up, but not fired. All the vessels were being scuttled and sunk, including the Pennsylvania, Columbus, Raritan, Delaware, and Merrimack, generally not valuable vessels. The Cumberland, with its guns double-shotted, commanding Portsmouth and Norfolk, was holding the secessionists at bay, while the work of destruction was going on.

RECOGNISING THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The *Intelligencer* of yesterday has one of its characteristic articles, which leaves the reader in doubt, whether it condemns most, the Government, or the conspirators. But upon one point, the *Intelligencer* is clear, that the rebellion should be recognized, and a peaceable separation of the States assented to, if the Southern Confederacy continues to exhibit during the year, the power and determination now manifested.

The editors of the *Intelligencer* may love peace so much, that they are willing to advise a separation of the States, in order to obtain peace. But they will please observe that no other line of separation, than Mason and Dixon's line, will give us peace, and that the nation has no other alternative than war, or the surrender of this capital. That is the only alternative, and it is quite time that the *Intelligencer* should let the public know which side it means to take, upon this issue. No device of rounded and two-sided periods, will answer in a practical emergency like the present.

If the nation holds this capital, it must hold, not merely Maryland, but large portions of Virginia. It must hold Fortress Monroe; it must hold a considerable strip of the right bank of the navigable Potomac; it must hold North-western Virginia, to preserve its connections with the West; and immediately in this vicinity, no foreign jurisdiction can be tolerated within striking distance of the capital. As it is to-day, the President's House itself can be reached by cannon from Virginia. Nobody can doubt that Virginia must be seriously amputated, before her peaceable withdrawal from the Union will be permitted.

A peaceable separation of these States, is an agreeable theory to those whose nerves are a little shocked by war's alarms, but it will be found to be impracticable, when the line is to be run. First and foremost among the insuperable difficulties is the question of this capital. No separation can be peaceable without its surrender to the usurping oligarchy, and such a surrender is impossible.

If a separation of these States into two Confederacies is recognized as the probable result of the present difficulties, war is unjustifiable. If we are to separate at last, we had better separate in peace. But a separation, although plausible enough as a generality, is impracticable as a fact reduced to details. To the difficulty here of the question of this capital, are difficulties elsewhere, which are inevitable, because they are geographical. The mouth of the Mississippi cannot be surrendered. Florida cannot be surrendered. And when the nation retains all which it must retain, there is nothing left for a Southern Confederacy. The *Intelligencer* endorses that frequent suggestion of the unreflecting, that war will leave rankings which will render a political union of these States impracticable. In truth, nothing can happen, which will increase that insane hatred of the North which has possessed the popular mind of the South for long years past. A war, which will inspire respect for the North in that quarter, cannot possibly increase animosities there, whatever else it may do.

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OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—The following form of an oath has been prepared and is being administered to the clerks and other employees in the several Executive Departments in this city:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April —, 1861.

I, _____, at this present time in the United States service as _____, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith and loyalty to the same, as established by the Constitution and laws; and further, that I do this with a full detestation of and pledge, without any mental reservation or evasion, to perform in good faith all the duties which may be legally required of me, so help me God.

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON,

District of Columbia, ss.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this — day of April, 1861.

_____, J. P.

Yesterday's *Star* states that Judge Robinson of Richmond, an old personal friend of Gen. Scott, tendered him the command of the Confederate army. The *Star* says:

"On learning the purport of Judge R.'s errand, Gen. Scott stopped him with a declaration that if he went any further in making such a proposition to him, he (Judge R.) would not be permitted to get back to Richmond; adding that, having sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, he realized all the honorable obligations of that oath, and should of course observe them. Such an answer was in just keeping, indeed, with the renown of the noble old veteran."

THE MAILS.—The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:

"All travel between this city and the North has been suspended since Saturday morning, in consequence of the destruction of the railroad bridges. Several persons, however, reached this city yesterday from Philadelphia, having come as far as the Susquehanna river in the cars, and passing over, proceeded to Port Deposit, and engaged private conveyances."

Yesterday forenoon, the Post Office Department, upon being advised by the postmaster at Baltimore that he could forward the mails to and from the North by steamboat, gave him directions to execute the service, by that, or any other practicable means.

A CORRECTION.—In reference to our statement that Hon. William Smith of Virginia obtained a West Point cadetship for his son, in the last days of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, Mr. Smith writes as follows, April 20:

"This is wholly untrue. The facts are as follows: My son applied to President B. for one of the appointments at large, without my knowledge. The President was kind enough to give it to him, and he, under my advice, declined it."

This shifts the disgrace of the transaction from Mr. Smith to Mr. Buchanan.

The law gives the President ten appointments at large, and in February we witnessed the spectacle of the bestowal of one of those appointments upon the son of a member of Congress, who had just endorsed a circular urging his State to go out of the Union. Mr. Buchanan, of course, made the appointment to gratify the father, not the son, and if the father advised the declination of it, it shows that he had a more correct appreciation of the proprieties than our late President had.

FORTRESS MONROE.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday says:

"By the arrival of the steamer Louisiana yesterday morning we learn that the steamer S. R. Spaulding, of Boston, and the State of Maine, of New York, made Old Point Comfort Saturday morning, and threw about 600 troops into Fortress Monroe. The Pawnee, from Washington, also landed troops there, making about 1,500 from the three vessels."

Of the situation of the fort before this reinforcement, the Norfolk papers said:

"The bridges at the fort have been taken up, and all communication between the fort and citizens cut off. The garrison numbers 300 men, rank and file; all the officers, except three Virginians, being Black Republicans. Dr. Banks's son was ordered from the fort, where he held the post of sutler's clerk, because, like a true Virginian, he dared to resent insulting language about his people and section."

NORFOLK.—The steamer Louisiana, which arrived at Baltimore Sunday morning from Norfolk, brought the following reports: The steamers Merrimack and Germantown had been sunk by the order of the United States Government, and the navy yard was to be burnt if not prevented by the State authorities.

Gen. Taliaferro and staff arrived at Norfolk on Friday, at the Atlantic Hotel. Gen. T. has command of all the Virginia troops in that section. He was waited on, shortly after his arrival, by the captains of the several military companies of the city and vicinity, for the purpose of reporting their strength, condition, &c., and receiving orders.

An order was issued on Friday by the commanding general, prohibiting the collector of the port of Norfolk, Dr. J. J. Simkins, from accepting any draft from the United States Government, or allowing the removal of deposits, or anything else from the custom house. The collector being informed that on his refusal to obey the order, a file of men would be sent down to occupy the premises, acquiesced as a matter of course.

TROOPS VIA ANNAPOLIS.

The Baltimore *Sun* of yesterday has the following intelligence:

ANNAPOLIS, April 21.

The steamer Maryland arrived here this morning, having on board Colonel Butler and eight hundred Massachusetts troops, en route for Washington. The steamer is now lying alongside of the U. S. ship Constitution, at the Naval Academy, and all the gales leading from the city to the yard are locked, and additional watchmen are guarding the entrances. The Constitution will convey the troops to Washington.

The telegraph office at the Annapolis Junction has been taken possession of by the Government, and the above dispatch is sent by pony express.

Another steamer with troops is now coming in the harbor.

From other sources of information, it appears that those steamers had on board the N.

Y. Seventh Regiment and a large body of Pennsylvania troops, say 2,500 men in all. They can be followed by other thousands, if no better route is found.

BALTIMORE.

The *Sun* of yesterday has four columns, giving accounts, in detail, of the preparations during Saturday and Sunday, to prevent the passage of Federal troops through Baltimore.

The city and military authorities seemed to concur in these preparations, and that portion of the people opposed to them, appear to have been quiet and passive. There was a constant communication with the Government here, of which the most intelligible report is given in the Mayor's statement, which we subjoin in full.

Nobody can read this statement without being impressed by the great anxiety of the President and Cabinet to avoid any proceeding calculated to give rise to conflict, so far as consistent with the defence of this capital. Realizing the difficulty of restraining the excited populace of a great city, they were entirely willing to waive the transit of troops through Baltimore, for the present, if other practicable transits could be found.

A china-ware store was mobbed at Baltimore, on account of the "obnoxious political opinions" of the owner. The office of the *Weekend*, a German Republican paper, was threatened, and obliged to throw out a Southern flag, but the police protected it from further violence. The *Sun* states that several persons with "Northern proclivities" have left, or are leaving the city.

Several stores, containing arms, were forcibly entered, and the arms taken.

The *Sun* gives a list of the citizens killed and wounded on Friday. Eleven were killed, which includes, we suppose, those who died subsequently to the fight of wounds received in it. Seven were wounded—four slightly and three severely.

The arrivals of the following troops from outside the city, to aid in resisting the march of national forces through the city, are noticed in the *Sun*: The Frederick Rifles, Patapsco Light Dragoons, House Guard of Easton, the Howard Dragoons, and the "Maryland Line," numbering 400 men, and commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hughes.

We take the following from the *Sun*:

FORT MCHENRY.

On Saturday night, a rumor that this fort was to be attacked, kept a great many people on the streets until morning. Shortly before midnight, the Maryland Guards were ordered out, with a strong police force, and proceeded to the vicinity of the fort, for its protection. They were ordered away from the fort by the officer in command, who threatened to turn the guns on them if they did not retire. The officer evidently mistook his mission. All day yesterday, crowds remained in the neighborhood, but out of range of the guns. They were prompted more by curiosity than anything else.

THE CENTRIFUGAL GUN.

The centrifugal steam gun of Mr. Dickinson, on exhibition in this city for some time past, has been purchased by the city, and will be used in its defence. The gun is something like a steam fire-engine, and will throw three hundred balls per minute. It is the intention of the authorities to plant the gun at the head of the street up which the invading troops attempt to march, and by signals to clear the streets of citizens, and sweep the ranks."

It is not wonderful that the commander of Fort McHenry declined the queer "protection" which was tendered him, and preferred to rely upon his own guns.

STATEMENT OF MAYOR BROWN AS TO HIS INTERVIEW WITH MR. LINCOLN.

Baltimore, April 21, 7 1/2 o'clock, P. M.—Mayor Brown received a telegram from the President of the United States at 3 o'clock this (Sunday) morning, directed to himself and Gov. Hicks, requesting them to go to Washington by special train, in order to consult with Mr. Lincoln for the preservation of the peace of Maryland. The Mayor replied that Gov. Hicks was not in the city, and inquired if he should go alone. Receiving an answer by telegram in the affirmative, his Honor, accompanied by George W. Dobbin, John C. Brune, and S. T. Wallis, Esq., whom he had summoned to attend him, proceeded at once to the station.

After a series of delays, they were enabled to procure a special train, about half past 7 o'clock, in which they arrived at Washington about ten. They repaired at once to the President's house, where they were admitted to an immediate interview, to which the Cabinet and Gen. Scott were summoned. A long conversation and discussion ensued. The President, upon his part, recognized the good faith of the city and State authorities, and insisted upon his own. He admitted the excited state of feeling in Baltimore, and his desire and duty to avoid the fatal consequences of a collision with the people. He urged, on the other hand, the absolute, irremediable necessity of having a transit through the State for such troops as might be necessary for the protection of the Federal capital.

The protection of Washington, he asserted, with great earnestness, was the sole object of concentrating troops there, and he protested that none of the troops brought through Maryland were intended for any purpose hostile to the State, or aggressive against the Southern States. Being now unable to bring them up the Potomac in security, the Government must either bring them through Maryland or abandon the capital. He called on Gen. Scott for his opinion, which the General gave at length, to the effect that troops might be brought through Maryland, without going through Baltimore, by either carrying them by rail to Washington, or by bringing them to the Relay House, on the Northern Central railroad, and marching them to the Relay House on the Washington railroad, and thence by rail to the capital.

If the people would permit them to go by either of these routes uninterruptedly, the necessity of their passing through Baltimore would be avoided. If the people would not permit them a transit thus remote from the city, they must select their own best route, and, if need be, fight their way through Baltimore; a result which the General earnestly deprecated. The President expressed his hearty concurrence in the desire to avoid a collision, and said that no troops should be ordered through Baltimore if they were permitted to go uninterrupted by either of the other routes suggested. In this disposition, the Secretary of War expressed his participation.

Mayor Brown assured the President that the city authorities would use all lawful means to prevent their citizens from leaving Baltimore to attack the troops in passing at a distance; but he urged, at the same time, the impossibility of their being able to promise any-

thing more than their best efforts in that direction. The excitement was great, he told the President; the people of all classes were fully aroused, and it was impossible for any one to answer for the consequences of the presence of Northern troops anywhere within our borders. He reminded the President, also, that the jurisdiction of the city authorities was confined to their own population, and that he could give no promises for the people elsewhere, because he would be unable to keep them if given.

The President frankly acknowledged this difficulty, and saw that the Government could only ask the city authorities to use their best efforts with respect to those under their jurisdiction.

The interview terminated with the distinct assurance on the part of the President that no more troops would be sent through Baltimore, unless obstructed in their transit in other directions, and with the understanding that the city authorities should do their best to restrain their own people.

The Mayor and his companions availed themselves of the President's full discussion of the questions of the day, to urge upon him respectfully, but in the most earnest manner, a course of policy which would give peace to the country, and especially the withdrawal of all orders contemplating the passage of troops through any part of Maryland.

On returning to the cars, and just about to leave, about 2 P. M., the Mayor received a dispatch from Mr. Garrett, announcing the approach of troops to Cockeysville, and the excitement consequent upon it in the city. Mr. Brown and his companions returned at once to the President, and asked an immediate audience, which was promptly given. The Mayor exhibited Mr. Garrett's dispatch, which gave the President great surprise. He immediately summoned the Secretary of War and General Scott, who soon appeared, with other members of the Cabinet.

The dispatch was submitted. The President at once, in the most decided way, urged the recall of the troops, saying that he had no idea they would be there to-day; and lest there should be the slightest suspicion of bad faith, on his part, in summoning the mayor to Washington, and allowing troops to march on the city during his absence, he desired that the troops should, if it were practicable, be sent back at once to York or Harrisburg. General Scott adopted the President's views warmly, and an order was accordingly prepared by the Lieutenant General to that effect, and forwarded by Major Belger, of the army, who accompanied the Mayor to this city.

The troops at Cockeysville, the Mayor was assured, were not brought there for transit through the city, but were intended to be marched to the Relay House, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. They will proceed to Harrisburg, from there to Philadelphia, and thence by the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, or by Ferryville, as Major General Patterson may direct.

This statement is made by the authority of the Mayor, and Messrs. George W. Dobbin, John C. Brune, and S. T. Wallis, who accompanied Mr. Brown, and who concurred with him in all particulars in the course adopted by him in his two interviews with Mr. Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the National Republican.

In your issue of Monday there is a piece copied from the Baltimore *Sun*, and by that paper accredited to the Boston Post, which speaks of an "organization of colored individuals in Boston," having for its object the "aiding in a great and general insurrection among the slaves of the South." The idea seems to receive some countenance from your comments. I protest against this style of dealing with the political warfare which is now raging. I protest against it, in the name of our common humanity and our common Christianity. The Republican party has unanimously declared, in the most authoritative manner, that it deprecated all interference with slavery in any of the States. My political theory teaches me that I owe my first and highest obedience to the whole Union, and not to any State or Territory, but, residing in Virginia, as I do, I expect to suffer the consequences of the present unpopularity of this doctrine, so far as these consequences are involved in honorable warfare. It is necessary to let loose the floods of hell against innocent women and children, in order to settle a political quarrel? I ask you, as a Republican, to refrain from such intimations hereafter.

CHAS. H. UPTON.

Our correspondent puts a wholly unauthorized construction upon our language of yesterday, which was a mere repetition of an idea, a thousand times repeated, that it has only been the Union which has sheltered slavery at the South from the attacks of the abolitionists. And when, in addition to attempts to destroy the Union, Virginians have indulged themselves in acts of downright piracy, it was, in our judgment, eminently proper to admonish them, that they are themselves the owner of a species of property which invites retaliation.

Nobody, we believe, has ever doubted that one of the most probable consequences of a long-continued civil war will be a servile insurrection. It is one of those dangers which is not avoided by winking it out of sight. On the contrary, its distinct presentation is likely to serve a useful purpose. It certainly will, unless men have become indifferent to the most obvious considerations of the personal safety of themselves and their families.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Norfolk *Herald*, of Friday, states that Captain Elzey and Dr. Johns, stationed at Old Point, have resigned their commissions. Also, that every Virginian officer of the Federal navy, attached to the navy yard, or vessels on that station, have transmitted their resignations to Washington. Also, that the bridges at the fort have been taken up, and all communication between the fort and the citizens cut off.

The Governor of Tennessee has called an extra session of the Legislature of that State, to assemble at Nashville on the 25th instant.

The people of Maysville, Ky., were greatly excited, last Friday, by the expected arrival of Ohio troops, on a steamer, en route for Washington. Five cannons had been planted on the banks of the river, and, at the latest accounts, firing was heard by a passenger who left there on Friday evening.

A private letter, dated Cincinnati, April 19th, says that intense excitement prevailed there. Henry R. Stuart, of Baltimore, whilst in company with several Kentuckians, was shot at on Fourth street, but not injured. A mob was feared by conservative men.

Lieut. Sinclair, of the navy, is now in command of a small tug steamer, seized under orders of the Virginia authorities, which he has armed with a gun. He is moving her in and around Norfolk harbor. Nominally, he is still a United States naval officer.

A temporary battery of two guns was erected at or near the White House, a few miles below Fort Washington, on Saturday, on the Virginia side, by men doubtless from Alexandria. In

these days of military operations with steamers, it cannot prove efficient to embarrass the free navigation of the Potomac an hour after it may become necessary to pass troops and supplies up the Potomac for the protection and relief of Washington city.

General Beauregard is reported to have arrived in Richmond on Sunday.

Twelve cannon were brought down the Orange and Alexandria railroad day before yesterday, doubtless for the use of the Virginia disunion troops, now said to be forming a camp a few miles out beyond the boundaries of the town of Alexandria.

DEPARTMENTAL.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.—The following are among the resignations yesterday in this Department:

Census Bureau.—W. B. Gulick, N. C., Chief Clerk, (salary \$2,000 per annum); Hamilton, Ky.; W. W. McCrory, Va.; J. P. Torbert, D. C.; T. C. Hancock, Va.; John West, Va.; J. M. Coyle, D. C.; P. H. Hale, New Mexico; — Sengstack, Va.; R. S. Lawrence, N. C.; — Sengstack, Va.; Major Sawyer, Va.; A. Baker, N. Mexico; W. Flaherty, D. C. Patent Office.—D. R. Bell, N. C.; Benjamin Dorsey, Md.; B. F. Strother, (first class, \$1,200 clerk); and M. Sands Page, Md., resigned yesterday.

Land Office.—E. F. Higginson, Va.; W. R. Wilson, Minn.; J. H. Clark, Ky.; N. H. Starbuck, Ohio, (second class \$1,400 clerk); resigned yesterday.

Patent Bureau.—J. H. Woolford, Md.; W. O. Slade, Va.; B. Frere, D. C.; Col. H. Engerford, Va.; W. H. Woodley, Va.; James E. Stewart, Va.; W. W. Sperry, Va.; James Morris, Md.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Dr. Hunter, of Va., 3d-class clerk, J. L. Lancaster, D. C., 4th-class clerk, and W. A. Norris, N. H., 2d-class clerk in the General Post Office, have resigned. Dr. Snowden, of Md., was yesterday removed.

SIXTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.—Robert Cawthorne, of Va., 2d-class clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, resigned yesterday.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Anthony McLean, R. Lee Brown, and J. G. Hedgeman, of Va., the first 4th-class and the two latter 2d-class clerks in the Treasury's Office, have resigned. A. L. Edwards, of Tenn., a 2d-class clerk in the First Comptroller's Office, has resigned.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—Quite a number of army officers sent in their resignations to the Department, among them Joseph E. Johnson, of Texas, Quartermaster General, and Lieutenant Colonel Robert E. Lee, of Va.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

JUST received, by French & Richstein, a large and splendid assortment of "Photographic Albums," for *Cartes de Visite*, twenty different patterns, ranging in price from 75 cents to \$10. Also, a fine steel Portrait of Major Robert Anderson, large and small, each 25 cents. Will be received this evening an extra supply of the New York *Daily Times*, *Herald*, and *Tribune*. Also, all the Philadelphia and Baltimore papers. Papers from all parts of the country constantly on hand.

FRENCH & RICHSTEIN,

278 Pennsylvania avenue,

april 19

VOLUME FIFTH, MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

THIS edition of Macaulay is worthy of special attention, inasmuch as the fifth volume contains a large amount of matter not contained in any other editions, comprising a Biographical and Critical Sketch of Macaulay's Life, Character, and Writings, by S. Austin Allibone; a double-page fac-simile, from one of Macaulay's latest manuscripts; a full and elaborate Index to the five volumes; while the Additional Notes to the first four volumes have been incorporated from the last London edition. It is therefore claimed for this edition that it is the most complete, accurate, and satisfactory, of any ever before published. For sale by

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april 17—1w

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